



CONTENT

general information

cob lightloam wattle and daub spaliér technique plaster

seismographic modells images references

General information

sedimentation test



= water = clay



= water

= silt

= clay

For the sedimentation test you need a measurement cub, the earth you would like to test and water.

Mix it and leave the mixure for a week. if you need a faster result you can add salt.

The earth content will start to set, dependant on the ingredients, water stays on top, there should be a layer of silt and clay will be on the bottom.

The material to use for cob, lightloam, wattle and daub and spalier technique mixture should have 15 to 20 % clay.

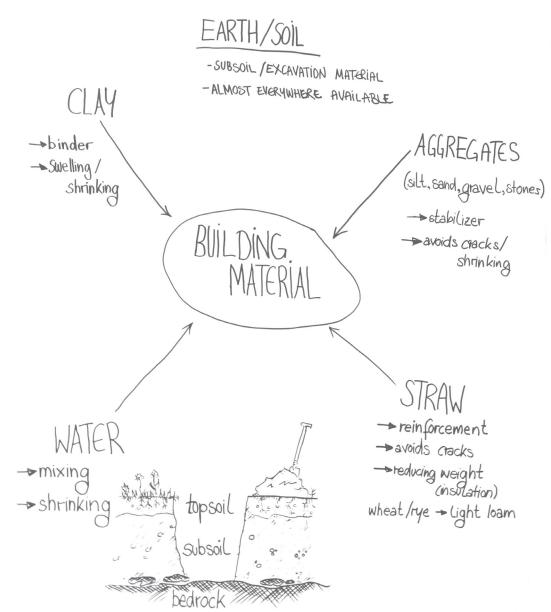
measurements

measurements depend on the material the proportions reflect the work at BASEhabitat.



cob	1	:	1	+	estimated	+		+	estimated
lightloam mix / slick	1			:					1
wattle and daub	1	:	1	+			estimated	+	estimated
spaliér technique	1	:	1 + (1/2 fine)	+	estimated	+		+	estimated
plaster	1	:	1 (fine)			+	estimated	+	estimated





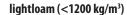
Cob

USAGE

- loadbearing wall
- interior / exterior walls
- in between a timber frame constrruction
- ceiling
- plaster / adobe / panels

CHARACTERISTICS

- "high" strength
- thermal mass (heat storage)
- fire protection
- good sound protection



density	Lamda-value (w/mk)				
1400	0,59				
•					
1700	0,80				

WALL THICKNESS

- between 30 50 cm
- minimum for thermal mass 40 cm

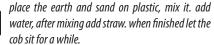












put a layer of bitumen on the foundation and compact it by walking on it.

let the cob surface dry and cut with a sharpened spate













Lightloam

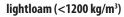
USAGE

(-straw-bale-building)

- interior / exterior walls
- in front of an existing wall
- in between a timber frame construction
- ceilings
- roofs
- (floors)

CHARACTERISTICS

- not-loadbearing
- insulation
- fire protection
- suff. soundprotection
- suff. heat storage



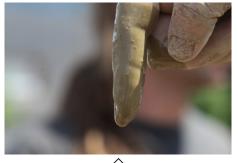
density	Lamda-value (w/mk)				
300	0,1				
800	0,25				
	•				
1200	0,47				

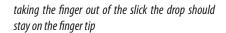
WALL THICKNESS

- in front existining wall up to 15 cm
- in between timber frame up to 30 cm

(mind drying process!)









the straw should be covered by slick, it should not be soked with too much!









Placing layer by layer of straw mixture into the foarmwork . Corners are important!

Compressing the material up to the top until it can't go any further. Than change the formwork

 \bigvee





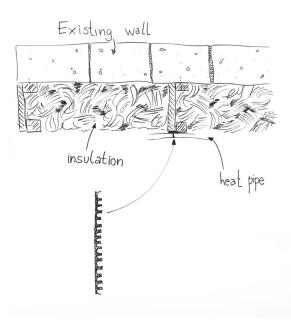


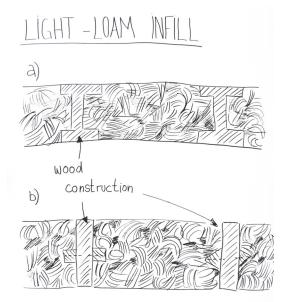






Exterior or interior insulation





Wattle and daub

- infill walls
- not load berring











for wattle and daub it is important to use short straw. once the mixture is prepared you through the mass onto the structure and flatten it with your hand.

Spaliér technique

- infill walls
- not load berring





for the spaliér technique use the long straw. produce flat long patches and fold them around the wooden constrcution. afterward pastering

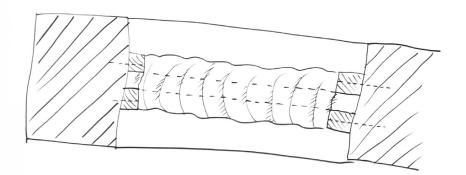
Plaster

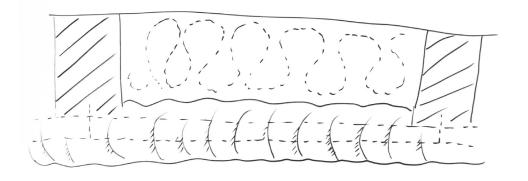
2-layers - first layer 2/3 cm

- second layer 0,5 - 1 cm



SPALIÉR-TECHNIQUE













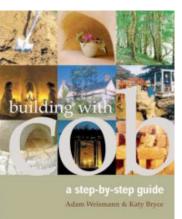
OPEN SOURCE - CREATIVE COMMONS!

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LAYOUT: Lola Seibt PICTURES: Lola Seibt DRAWINGS: Jule von Hertell PROOF READING: Iris Nöbauer The following pages reflect the workshop straw and earth at the BASEhabitat summer school 2014. The documentation is produced for reflection and rememberence. You are more than welcome to add, change, correct the content by sending an e-mail to:

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Thank you BASEhabitat team for your appreciation and - the fantastic work you did!



adam weismann & katy bryce

building with cob a step-by step guilde ISBN-10: 1903998727